

CAPTAIN KNEW TITANIC WOULD ENCOUNTER ICE

Speed Was Not Lessened, But Lookout Men Were Warned, Says Second Officer.

SENATOR SMITH HIT HARD

English Sailors Resort Many Purposeless Questions Asked by Chairman of Committee.

By testimony given before the Senate special investigating committee yesterday it was definitely established that Capt. Smith and several of the officers of the Titanic were expecting to encounter ice on their course about 11 o'clock on the fatal Sunday night.

This fact was brought out in the testimony of Second Officer Lightoller, who, when recalled to the stand, said that he had been shown a message by the captain, which gave the latitude and longitude of ice reported to the Titanic by another ship. He told the committee he worked out by means of the chart the time at which the Titanic would probably be overtaken by the ice, and that he expected about 11 o'clock. He also informed the committee and Officer Murdoch, who relieved him at 10 o'clock. Despite this, however, he admitted, the speed of the vessel was not lessened, and the only precaution he took, he said, was to tell the lookout man to keep a sharp watch for small ice until daylight.

Session Is Stormy.

This was the most important single development of a stormy day before the investigating committee. Both morning and afternoon sessions were marked by a show of feeling upon the part of the English sailors testifying, and the committee. The witnesses made little effort to conceal considerable resentment at the questions of the committee, many of which they appeared to think utterly purposeless and beside the mark.

Senator Smith received many a sharp answer from the Englishmen, and the production was made last night that the conditions improved, there was danger of serious ill-feeling being engendered.

J. Bruce Ismay, accompanied by White Star officials and officers of the Titanic, yesterday visited the British Embassy, and it was persistently reported that they had entered a protest against their treatment here. This report was emphatically denied. At the end of the day, a request was made that the sailors who had testified be permitted to return home, but Senator Smith refused to grant such permission.

Senator Smith, acting upon advice received through a Toronto newspaper, called the entire of the Canadian government in investigating the report that the Canadian Pacific steamship Mount Temple, now at St. Johns, New Brunswick, was within sight of the Titanic when she sank. The captain of the Mount Temple denied this in a telegram to the senator, but it was arranged that a Canadian commission should take the deposition before he sails from St. Johns.

Wanted to "Thin Out"

Officer Laws, of the Titanic, started all his hangers by declaring before the committee that he waited in his lifeboat until "the drowning people had thinned out" before going back to pick up any survivors. He explained that it would have been suicide for all in his boat to have gone back while 1,600 people were struggling for their lives in the water about the Titanic; that they would have swamped his lifeboat. He also gave a dramatic recital of rescue he made, and cleared up the stories about the use of revolvers by the Titanic officers.

When the committee reconvened after lunch, Second Officer Lightoller, the ranking surviving officer of the Titanic, was recalled to the stand. He had previously testified before the committee in the sessions at New York. Senator Bourne opened a questioning by asking Lightoller what improvements in the maritime laws or regulations of the White Star Line he could recommend as a result of the Titanic disaster.

"I am not able to answer that justly," said Lightoller. "I have not had time to form definite conclusions. I am, however, sure that every suggestion for improvement of the operation of ships, and the promotion of the safety of the passengers, that I have been able to form any conclusions since the Titanic disaster."

"The way I think it should be required that searchlights be carried on board?"

Searchlights are beneficial in some ways," replied the witness, "but are detrimental in this way, that they blind the people on which they shine. If a searchlight had been flashed on the men working on the lifeboats on the Titanic it would have blinded them so they could not have seen what they were doing."

"Do you think," asked Senator Bourne, "that it would be beneficial to legislate in the effect that searchlights be required on board?"

"No, I can't say that," said Lightoller. "If they were of any benefit at all it would be beneficial at least to try them. I should want practice with them before I decided that they were beneficial or not."

Later in his testimony Mr. Lightoller declared that if one finer derided searchlights all would carry them, and then it would be necessary to pass legislation regulating the use of searchlights so that different ships in crowded waters would not blind each other.

Taking up the question of the lookouts Lightoller said:

"I place no reliance on the lookouts. I keep a watch myself, as all officers do. Occasionally the lookout man will see a light first, and if the daytime, when my chances are better for avoiding any obstacle, we place more dependence on them. I want to say that the White Star Line is the only company carrying

BODIES OF HORSES FOUND IN DELTA

Anguilla, I. M., April 24.—Bodies of hundreds of horses and cattle caught in the Mississippi flood have virtually choked the river here. They have been carried down the stream and caught in an eddy at a bend in the river. Efforts are being made to remove them, fearing their decay will cause an epidemic of sickness here.

NEAR TO TITANIC WHEN SHE STRUCK

Mount Temple Passengers Heard Cries of the Dying.

ONE SAILOR PICKED UP

Toledo, Ohio, April 24.—The Canadian Pacific steamship Mount Temple, en route from Antwerp to Boston, was so close to the ill-fated Titanic when she went down early Monday morning that the passengers heard the creaking of the chains as lifeboats were lowered, heard the cries of passengers, and the great commotion on her decks.

This was the statement made here by John Myznarczyk and his daughter Nellie, who were on the Mount Temple, en route from Antwerp to this city. Myznarczyk and his daughter both declared that on Monday, the morning after the Titanic struck the iceberg, three lifeboats from the Mount Temple were lowered, and one man, a Titanic sailor, was picked up and taken aboard the ship. The ship docked at Boston and what became of the sailor they did not know.

"The Titanic passed us late Sunday night, April 14," Myznarczyk said through an interpreter. "She was going at a good rate of speed. We could see her lights far away."

HEARD BOATS LOWERED

"I think it was about 2 o'clock in the morning that we heard coming over the water the noise of lowering boats and cries of people in the water. The ocean in that vicinity was full of icebergs. Later we could not see the lights of the Titanic."

"The next morning three lifeboats from our boat were lowered and when they came back brought one of the Titanic's sailors. We were not allowed out of the boat, so we saw nothing more."

WENT TO TITANIC

"We arrived at Boston on Friday evening at 6 o'clock. We reached Toledo at 11 on Sunday night. West became of the man who was picked up. He was a sailor, and he said he was picked up by the Titanic. We were not allowed out of the boat, so we saw nothing more."

DENY REPORT OF APPEAL TO BRYCE

Second Officer Lightoller Declares Visit to Ambassador Was Entirely Informal

Ambassador Bryce yesterday sent for the surviving officers and crew of the ill-fated British ship Titanic who are in Washington for the Senate inquiry, and expressed to them his sympathy over their misfortune and efficiency. He was recalled to the stand. He had previously testified before the committee in the sessions at New York. Senator Bourne opened a questioning by asking Lightoller what improvements in the maritime laws or regulations of the White Star Line he could recommend as a result of the Titanic disaster.

"I am not able to answer that justly," said Lightoller. "I have not had time to form definite conclusions. I am, however, sure that every suggestion for improvement of the operation of ships, and the promotion of the safety of the passengers, that I have been able to form any conclusions since the Titanic disaster."

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THE WAR IS ON.



LAFFAN'S ESTATE WORTH \$1,745,961

New York, April 24.—The tax appraiser's report on the estate of the late William M. Laffan, formerly publisher of the New York Sun, was filed to-day. It shows that the net estate is \$1,745,961. Of this amount the personal property is valued at \$1,000,000.

CUMMINS DOWNED IN IOWA FIGHT

Steam Roller of President Taft's Forces Works with Celerity.

T. R. BANNER IS HOOTED

Cedar Rapids, Iowa, April 24.—By a vote of 30 to 23, the regular Republican caucus to-day controlled the Iowa State convention, elected delegates-at-large to the national convention, instructed them for Taft, and took revenge for the rebuff of two years ago to the President by refusing to mention the name of Senator A. B. Cummins in the resolutions.

A riot was almost precipitated in the convention when permanent Chairman James H. Trewin, of Cedar Rapids, regular, whom Cummins defeated for Governor the first time he was nominated, said in the course of his remarks:

"The Republican party stands for principles and not for the whims of an ambitious and unscrupulous leader."

Following his remarks, the steam roller which the insurgents, after three days' manipulation had been unable to block went through with celerity. Two roll calls were taken, one on permanent organization and the other on resolutions. The insurgents offered a minority resolution which praised Roosevelt and Cummins in the same sentence, and endorsed the Sherman pension bill.

Reading of the latter clause brought forth cries of "soft soap," but it never skirted the steam roller that went past. On delegates-at-large selected are Gov. H. P. Carroll, of Davis County; George D. Perkins, of Sioux City; Luther Brewer, of Cedar Rapids, and James Bryan, of Creston, the latter being the former secretary of ex-Congressman William F. Hepburn, and the proxy may be given to the latter.

BEACH RETURNS TO FACE CHARGE

Clubman Reached New York with Wife After European Trip of Two Months.

New York, April 24.—Charges which he first dismissed as a "hoax and bluff" later, when laid before him by his attorneys at a five-hour conference to-day caused Frederick O. Beach to lose his jaunty step, and with bent shoulders and pallid cheeks, low himself in the mahogany of the financial district.

Mr. Beach is charged by the authorities of Alton, Ill., with having committed assault and battery upon his beautiful wife by slaying her with a knife. The crime was first laid to a negro, but after several weeks of investigation, the Alton authorities issued a warrant for the arrest of the millionaire and friend of William K. Vanderbilt. With his wife he returned from Europe to-day on the steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II.

"Mr. Beach will not go to Alton until we ascertain the exact date of the trial," said Attorney Fuller. "The authorities declare that it is postponed until the September term, as the June calendar is full. In the meantime Mr. Beach will remain away, just where I cannot say."

It was said at the residence of Mrs. James H. Taylor, sister of Mrs. Beach, with whom the latter is staying, that the millionaire and his wife had made no plans for the immediate future. Mrs. Beach would probably remain with her sister for the present, it was said.

Mrs. Beach seemed to have completely recovered from the effects of the sensational attack made upon her. On the trip over she was constantly with her husband. They seemed to be on the best of terms.

FLASKS IN POLICE LOCKERS; TWELVE FEAR DISMISSAL

Inspector Cross Makes Discovery, Causing Sensation at First Precinct.

REPORT TO SYLVESTER

With a dozen policemen fearing trial and probable dismissal from the force, the Police Department upon the quiet vive with excitement incident to the sensation created by the discovery of nearly a score of whisky flasks, some of which were in lockers in the First precinct station.

Inspector Cross, in charge of inspection of station houses and aid to Maj. Sylvester, discovered the alcoholic array by accident on Tuesday last while attending to routine duties. The inspector chanced across several lockers, the doors to which were not locked in accordance with station rules.

Peering into the lockers, Inspector Cross found enough flasks to fill a small market basket. Inspector Cross at once notified Capt. Hillenburger, in charge of the station, and the discovery was reported to Maj. Sylvester. An investigation was ordered at once. The lockers in which the flasks were found declared they had no knowledge of the bottles.

The policemen claim that some one with privileges toward practical jokes endeavored to "put them in bed." Whether such an explanation will satisfy the police trial board in the event the men are arraigned is a question. Every effort is being made by police officers to hush up the scandal.

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ANTHRACITE COAL STRIKE IS SETTLED

New York, April 24.—The strike in the anthracite coal regions, according to information late this afternoon, is virtually settled. The miners have agreed to an advance of 1.25 per cent over prevailing wages and the only point still open is the method of applying the advance.

Under the old sliding scale plan the miners were paid 1 cent a ton in addition to their daily wage out of each 5 cents per ton that cost sold above \$3.50 at Philadelphia. The question now is whether the sliding scale be not applied under a price of \$3.75 per ton. The 5.25 per cent increase is the same given the bituminous miners in the West which went into effect to-day.

MEDIATION SURE IN R. R. STRIKE

Way Is Paved for Appointment of an Arbitration Board.

CRUCIAL SESSION TO-DAY

New York, April 24.—It was ascertained to-day that the probable result of the conference of government officials with representatives of the railroads and the locomotive engineers will be the appointment of an arbitration board of nine members to adjust the differences.

This was the outcome of to-day's discussion between Judge Knapp and the railroad managers. The opinion is that the two members of the board will represent the railroads, two the engineers, and the remainder to be picked from representative men throughout the country. To-morrow afternoon, delegates will meet Judge Knapp and Commissioner of Labor Charles P. Neill, and after that will be known whether an agreement has been reached.

W. S. Stone's Statement.

Grand Chief Warren S. Stone, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, said to-day:

"I do not see the use of a special arbitration committee since we have a special law for railway disputes known as the Erdman act," he said. "If the railway managers insist on a special committee of nine we will have to know the composition of the committee and the committee will have to come before the committee of fifty representing the engineers and State board arbitration. The plan of arbitration will have to meet with the approval of the committee of fifty before it can open negotiations."

Mr. Neill, discussing the threatened strike, said that neither he nor Judge Knapp would say one word regarding what transpired at to-day's conference. "To-day," he said, "we met the committee representing the managers of the fifty railroads, on which have engineers threaten to strike. To-morrow we meet these men, and later meet representatives of the engineers. We will then return to Washington."

Town Treasurer Reports.

Hysteria, April 24.—The report of the town treasurer, W. A. Shepherd, shows the total receipts from all sources for the year ended April 15, 1912, to be \$17,760.85. The largest items are taxes, \$5,938.35; sewer taxes, \$2,143.00; county road taxes, \$1,123.30; and water rentals, \$1,232.51. The total disbursements were \$12,674.00, leaving a balance of \$5,086.85. The names of the towns are listed, with \$2,000 being due to account of water rents.

MACKAY-BENNETT IS NEARING HALIFAX

Halifax, N. S., April 24.—The cable steamer Mackay-Bennett, with the bodies of seventy-seven victims of the Titanic disaster on board, is expected to reach port here late to-day or early to-morrow. The work of completing identification and disposing of the remains will be completed at once.

V. G. Mitchell, assistant general manager of the White Star offices in Montreal, has arrived here to assist in the work of disposing of the bodies, and Howard Kelly, vice president of the Grand Trunk railroad, is expected here tonight to take charge of the remains of Charles M. Hays, late president of the road, if they are on board.

PLAN MEMORIAL TO CLARA BARTON

Congress Will Be Urged to Make Appropriation for Tribute.

LOCATION IS IN DOUBT

Roused by the neglect of an unappreciative nation, a movement has been inaugurated for the erection by Congress of a memorial to Clara Barton, founder of the American Red Cross, who recently died of grief at her lonely home in Glen Echo, Md.

The movement has been started by Judge Atwater, of Meriden, Conn., who was a close friend of Miss Barton, and who was well acquainted with the wonderful work which the great altruist accomplished on the field of battle.

Announcement of the movement was made yesterday afternoon by Mrs. John A. Logan, who is lending her support toward procuring some form of recognition of the commendable work of Miss Barton by the United States.

May Introduce Bill.

The matter has been brought to the attention of several members of Congress, and it is expected that a bill providing for the erection of a suitable memorial will be introduced shortly. Those directing the movement have not reached a decision as to the location of the proposed tribute.

The inauguration of the republic as evidenced by its failure to pay tribute to such a great woman as Clara Barton is an outrage," said Mrs. Logan last night. "No American woman ever did more than she for the glory of the nation, and she was a citizen of the United States. The inauguration of the republic as evidenced by its failure to pay tribute to such a great woman as Clara Barton is an outrage."

"We it was announced to the world that that great world figure was no more, not a note of condolence was sent to the bereaved relatives by any official of the United States or by the United States. No notice was taken of her death by this country. But when the news was flashed across the seas king and queen, who knew of the work which Clara Barton had accomplished, wept in their grief, and then as a last tribute sent some kind message of condolence."

Treatment Was Disgraceful.

"The treatment of Clara Barton during her life was disgraceful and brought her to an untimely grave. After serving heroically on twenty fields of battle, she was charged with lunaticism, and her affairs were investigated by the very government she had served so loyally. And all because she failed to keep records of her receipts and disbursements. Clara Barton was a woman of bookkeeping. As soon as she received provisions she distributed them to the sick and suffering and dying. She trusted every one, and believed every one to be as honest as she was."

Wife Forced to Mince.

Mrs. Laura Steele, wife of a New York civil engineer, and her little son were passengers on the City of Panama. They were forced to flee from Salina Cruz on short notice, leaving Mr. Steele there.

Mrs. Lucy Rhodes, Mrs. Laura Rhodes and several other American women were obliged to take hurried passage on the steamer from Salina Cruz. Mrs. Rhodes remained behind to look after a 2,000-acre plantation of which he is manager. Mrs. James Gordon and daughter, of Texas, came from the State of Vera Cruz, where they say conditions are most appalling.

Charles A. Bryant and wife were the only passengers from the City of Mexico. They report conditions in the city in a threatening state, and the attitude toward Americans is very dangerous. They bring the information that papers forbidding pro-American articles are suppressed.

ALL MEXICO IS NEST OF ANARCHY

Galveston, April 24.—Declaring that there were only two places in the republic of Mexico where Americans or other foreigners might consider themselves safe and that these two were Mexico City and Santa Leticia, W. Marion Blinn, an American attorney whose home is in Honolulu, to-day gave an account of the indignation and insults heaped upon foreign settlers in certain sections.

"On coming into the State of Puebla," said Mr. Blinn, "I had considerable excitement and unpleasantness. I had been ordered to leave the country on an account of a German woman, the wife of a settler, which had recently occurred. The most authentic information I could gather was that a great number of Americans, including themselves, were for the cause, had come to the home of this German and demanded money."

"Having always been kind to the natives, I could not understand this treatment, but gave what money and arms he had. This not being enough to satisfy the bandits, they took the German wife and subjected her to abuse in the presence of her husband, who, in the meantime had been badly beaten. They finally dismembered the woman with their machetes and beat the husband into insensibility."

AMERICANS IN MEXICO ARE REPORTED ALARMED

From all quarters of Mexico the Americans are reported by consular officials to be alarmed over the intervention talk which continues to appear in nearly all the Mexican papers and in many American papers received there.

This talk is cited as one of the most dangerous elements of the entire situation in Mexico from the American point of view. As a result of this uneasiness the exodus of Americans and their families continues, a large number having departed for the United States within the last few days.

Activity of the rebels immediately south of Mexico City is increasing and various towns in that vicinity have been captured by them.

Comeback Kill Insurgents.

Berlin, April 24.—Their demand for money being refused, three Russian Cossacks captured an insurgent named Tsvetkov, his wife, his mother and two children near Radomir, on the Galician frontier, according to a dispatch received here this evening. The victims were arrested to death. The Cossacks were arrested.

AMERICANS FLEE FROM PERIL OF MEXICAN UNREST

Refugees Reaching San Francisco Tell of Growing Turmoil.

BANDITS RULE INTERIOR

Violent Death, Cruelty, and Rape Are Daily Scenes in Outlaw-Infested Districts.

San Francisco, Cal., April 24.—Sixty-seven men, women and children, forced to flee from points near the western coast of Mexico on account of the danger threatening from the present revolution, arrived here on the Pacific mail steamer City of Panama to-day, and told of the terrible conditions in the different states infested with soldiers and bandits.

With hundreds at a standstill and forced to pass tribute to every ruling band of soldier-bandits, and facing the probability of having their wives and children separated from them, nearly every foreigner in the country is fleeing in safety.

Two Foreigners Killed.

Tales of cruelty were told by the refugees and stories of the violent death of a citizen of this country, a railroad conductor who was killed when a bridge was blown up, and a wealthy German merchant in one of the smaller mining towns of the State of Durango, near the Sierra Madre Mountains, were related.

Extreme tales of cruelty were told about the way the Mexicans of the middle class were handled by the bandits. Five families banded by the bandits. Five families banded by the bandits. Five families banded by the bandits. Five families banded by the bandits. Five families banded by the bandits.

According to the American women, many of them were forced to leave their husbands, fathers and brothers to seek safety aboard the American ship, the western coast of Mexico is a scene of active revolution and riot unprecedented now exists.

The refugees say that the barrier of protection which has heretofore been thrown about Americans is fast disappearing. They say that the American ships in all parts of the country are in imminent danger, and nothing but intervention upon the part of the United States will save them.

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